

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

Devoted to the Moral and Social Advancement of all Irish Americans.

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LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

A DASTARDLY DEED.

The shooting of Senator Goebel in Frankfort merits, as it receives, the unqualified denunciation of all, regardless of politics or any other test. Whatever may be charged against Goebel, personal, political or otherwise, even if it could be claimed that he deserved death, assassination is odious to all, and especially to Kentuckians, because it is cowardly, if for no other reason. Who fired the shot is not known, nor is it positively known exactly where it came from, though believed to have been fired from a window of the Executive building. No matter who did it or why, it is universally denounced.

So far there is no indication that the political managers of either party have approved or consented to such violence, and only the intensely partisan, on the one hand, charge it to the Republicans, or on the other, attempt to palliate it by claiming Goebel's course provoked, as it did justify it. Partisanship aside, all agree that the leaders on both sides are men of character, manhood and sense; that whatever they may urge for political advantage, they have one end all sought to avoid violence and bloodshed. It will require positive proof to convince Kentuckians that their representative men of either party are capable of such cowardly barbarity.

MAKE UP AND UNITE.

There is a fair prospect of healing the breach and bringing about unity and harmony in labor's ranks in this city and State. We sincerely trust it will succeed. The Central Labor Union, whatever its faults, has manifested no ill-will toward those who seceded from it and sought to form an opposing body, but has persisted in extending the olive branch, and repeatedly proposed to confer and settle differences and welcome back their brethren to the fold. While there has been, in the heat of contention, much said on both sides that had better been unsaid, there was no formal utterance or act of bitterness.

The Kentucky Irish American recognized that the trouble did not originate in labor matters, but was due to causes outside, and rather attributed to the error of honest and true men than to any sinister motive. We refrained from denunciation, but disapproved and regretted dissension and division, from which, no matter which side was wrong, no good for labor could result. We conceded to all the right to their opinion and to contend therefor. They have exercised that privilege to the full extent under the law of organized labor, carrying the issue on appeal to the highest authority, the American Federation, and the decision of that body ought to settle the case with all law-abiding members, who should accept it as final and submit to its decree.

The Central Labor Union has been sustained throughout on every point, and with a commendable spirit that should inspire all friends of labor, does not exult over its victory to humiliate the opposition, but invites them again to return and resume their place in the legal body, that all is forgiven and forgotten, and hereafter unity of energy and harmony of feeling in labor's cause may prevail to the benefit of all in future. There need be no sacrifice of principle nor admission of wrong in this no aspersions of character or motive. It was a case in which good and true men differed, some few lost

their heads and wagged their tongues, suspected what did not exist and said more than the facts would warrant, and finally thought the only way to bring unity and peace was to divide and fight. All must agree that was not wise; but workmen are only human, after all, and are not the only people who do what is not wise. But let them profit thereby. Come together in a friendly spirit, let bygones go, turn your attention and efforts to furthering instead of pulling down labor interests, and when there is fighting to do turn your guns on your enemies instead of each other. Fall in and quit your arguing about who is to be the captain.

AN AMERICAN (?) APPEALS.

John Hays Hammond has returned to the United States and is being interviewed to convince the public that they have the wrong view of the Transvaal trouble and their sympathies ought to be with the English; that the Transvaal and Orange Free States are not republics, but oligarchies, unjustly taxing without representation, and use their courts to favor the Boers and oppress foreigners; that England seeks to remedy this, and compel compliance with what the American people recognize as justice. Mr. Hammond claims to be an American, though he practically forfeited his claim to citizenship by participation in a "little conspiracy," as he terms it. He held a good position with an English mining company, which is for the present dispossessed and idle because of the war.

Mr. Hammond says the Transvaal disregards the American principle of "no taxation without representation," but he refers to the tax on outlanders, as he admits. The outlanders are aliens, and in the Transvaal, as in the United States and all other countries, they are taxed, but denied representation until they become citizens in the manner and on the terms prescribed by the law of the country.

The outlanders include all nationalities—Germans, Austrians, French, Belgians, Hollanders, Portuguese, Italians and Americans, all having large property and business interests, as well as the English, yet none of them but England or their governments have protested against or sought to remedy the alleged oppression and injustice, or had any trouble or dispute with the Transvaal Government.

So, on this point the Transvaal and the United States are similar, and his first plea is of no avail.

He charges that the courts in the Transvaal are partial to the Boers and prejudiced against the outlanders, and cites that a Boer charged with murder was released on \$1,000 bond, while he (Hammond) for "mixing up in a little conspiracy" was required to give \$10,000 bond. Mr. Hammond fails to give the details of that "little conspiracy."

Though an outlander (alien) Mr. Hammond participated in the Jameson conspiracy and raid into the Transvaal to seize Johannesburg by force of arms. By law he was a filibuster, a common outlaw, and by all law was liable to be summarily shot when captured in the act. He likewise fails to state that because of his unlawful act the United States Government, of which he claimed to be a citizen, did not interfere in his behalf farther than to insure him a fair trial in accordance with Transvaal law, the penalty being his expulsion from the Transvaal. But for the leniency of the Trans-

vaal courts, which he denounces, Mr. Hammond would have been shot, hanged or imprisoned for a long term, instead of coming to the United States to traduce and misrepresent the Transvaal Government and people, whose hospitality he had abused, whose laws he had violated, whose rights he sought to destroy, and whose mercy he fails to appreciate.

Hammond, like other defenders of England's Transvaal policy, in his statements fully illustrates that they need only be given rope enough to hang themselves. The American people generally understand the question too well to be influenced by such interested and biased authorities as Hammond.

England is learning something about neutrality laws. She had to surrender flour seized in Delagoa bay, and must not hereafter seize food as contraband. She seized a cargo of sulphur, only to release it after being notified that sulphur is not contraband. She stopped and boarded German and Holland mail and merchant vessels, and had to apologize and promise not to do it again. At her instigation the Portuguese officers arrested fifty Frenchmen passing through Lourenço Marques, supposed recruits for the Boer army, but as they had proper passports they were released and allowed to go their way, on demand of the French Consul. France is fortifying a port in Madagascar, and has ordered 50,000 troops, artillery and war vessels to proceed there; England is suspicious and intimidated she would like to know why, but thus far her curiosity has not been gratified. Owing to neutrality England's fleet is of no use to her in her trying dilemma; she can not use it against the Boers, and on the high seas and in neutral ports it must not interfere with the vessels of other nations. Neutrality is England's check rein, and she dare not break it, even though the Boers are thus enabled to maintain communication with the world by neutral mails and telegraph, and receive supplies, arms, ammunition and recruits by neutral vessels through neutral territory. Neutrality respects the rights of both belligerents, and compels both to respect the rights of all others. England is undoubtedly getting far the worst of it, but she can not help it if she would avoid war with other nations.

The Courier-Journal cites as evidence that the Transvaal is not a republic that only those who profess the Protestant religion are eligible to office. The right to prescribe qualifications for office is inherent in all governments, republics included. England proscribes from certain offices Roman Catholics and, indeed, all but members of the established (Episcopal) church. Only in the United States is there no religious test, though the recent exclusion of Roberts from Congress because he is a Mormon indicates that in certain cases we apply the test. Then, there are those in this country, even in this city, who under the plea of patriotism favor amending the law, and so far as they are able practice proscription of Roman Catholics, and the Courier-Journal's record on this is not of a character to justify its posing as a critic of the Transvaal Republic or any other government for favoring or proscribing for religious belief.

The Courier-Journal publishes a favorable comment on the action of another city accepting a donation from Mr. Carnegie for a public library, and intimates Louisville should do the same. There is no serious objection to the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's proffer of \$125,000 for a public library, but there is a decided objection to allowing the Polytechnic Society to dump its old books, rubbish and debts on the city for support, with the society retaining control of its management. Let the City Council reject the Polytechnic scheme in toto, arrange for the establishment, maintenance and control of a public library absolutely by the city, ac-

cept Mr. Carnegie's donation with thanks, and nobody but the Polytechnic folks will object. Louisville wants and ought to have a public library, will gratefully accept donations therefor, but doesn't want donations nor a library on the conditions named by the Polytechnic Society.

The continuous British reverses in South Africa are giving the public a realization that England's real prowess is bluff, and in surprise it is frequently asked: If the Boers can bring England to such a crisis, what would she do in a war with one of the first-rate powers? Well, if she had an ally who would do the fighting while she did the bragging, she would fight and claim the glory as she has always done. If she had to go it alone she would bluff, back down and gracefully apologize, as she has always done, except three times—twice with the United States, when she got whipped, and now with the Boers, in which the results up to date show only Boer victories.

The Cockneys on the Courier-Journal and Times are busy explaining why those "British successes in South Africa" kicked, and why they are not so bad as they might have been, don't-cher-know!

There is not much danger of the American Federation recognizing the so-called State Federation at Covington. The fact that Sidener is its guiding spirit is enough to insure its repudiation.

The indictment against Whallen was quashed, the charges against Whallen in the Legislature are hung up. Harrel has been bound over to answer in the Jefferson Circuit Court. Next!

We regret our Frankfort letter detailing the deplorable situation at the State capital arrived too late for this week's issue.

CHARLES O'HEARN DIES SUDDENLY.

Charles O'Hearn, aged thirty-five years, died at St. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital last Sunday morning after brief illness of consumption, and the announcement caused unexpressed grief among his large number of friends and acquaintances. The deceased was well-known and popular in both this city and Jeffersonville, where he had relatives, among them Maurice and Bernard Coll. For some years Mr. O'Hearn was associated with Pat Sweeney in Louisville, but upon the departure of the latter for Cuba some time ago he went to Middlesboro, returning here only recently. He was a nephew of Mrs. Lawrence Mackey, of Seventeenth and Lytle streets. His funeral took place from St. Patrick's church with solemn requiem mass, Monsignor Gambon officiating, and his remains were followed to St. Louis cemetery by many mourning friends and relatives.

TOM MOORE'S HARP.

A New York lady recently received from Dublin a musical instrument with an interesting history. It is the harp of Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, and is the property of Marie Glover-Miller, the concert singer and soprano soloist of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The instrument belonged to her grandfather, the late Prof. Glover, of Dublin, to whom it was given by the Messrs. Power of the city, the firm that first published Moore's poems. Prof. Glover, shortly before his death, gave it to his daughter, Mrs. Daniel Glover-Sullivan, organist of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York. She presented it to her daughter in turn, Mrs. Miller. The harp is of the style known as the Irish Dalgay. It is about three feet in height and weighs perhaps ten pounds. It has a gracefully curved front pillar and sweep of neck. Its compass comprises thirty notes, tuned diatonically in the key of G. On one side of the instrument is a silver plate bearing the inscription "Moore's harp, presented by Professor Glover."

IMPORTANT CHANGE.

On January 1, 1903, a very important law, affecting workers of all classes, will come into operation in Switzerland. From that period henceforward it will be compulsory on every employer over the age of fourteen years carrying on work other than on his own account to insure himself in order to make provision for his maintenance in case of sickness or accident. Apprentices and improvers, even though they are not in receipt of wages, will have to comply with the act. The only persons exempt from its provisions will be those who are employed for less than a week, and those in receipt of \$1,000 a year and upward. The authorities, however, are empowered to extend the obligation to casual laborers and persons who are employed for only brief periods. For the purpose of the act there will be a district sick fund in each division of the country having not less than 2,000 inhabitants, and this the workers must join. An employer having over 100 persons employed in his establishment may found a branch of the sick fund among his own workers. The Federal Government and the employers contribute to the fund, which provides allowances for sickness, accidents and burials.

SOCIETY.

Dr. George Roberts has returned home from Chicago.

Miss Maud Van Arsdale, of Bagdad, is visiting friends in this city.

Mrs. William Maguire was the guest of friends in Indianapolis this week.

Miss Frances Nelson was this week the guest of Mrs. Bert Cross in Lexington.

Mrs. James Malona has returned from a week's visit with friends in Lexington.

Hon. Oscar Turner returned to Washington Tuesday morning, after a brief visit here.

Mrs. Lee Larkin and Mrs. Lizzie Larkin spent the week in Chicago, guests of Mrs. Ball.

M. T. Sullivan, of Memphis, was among those from a distance at the Beatty-Andler wedding.

August Hollenbach was among the Louisvilleans who visited West Baden Springs last week.

Miss Ella Finnegan, of Madison, was this week the guest of her brother, Dan Finnegan, in Jeffersonville.

Miss Kate Cummings has returned from an enjoyable visit with Mrs. Julia Barry Healy at New Haven.

Mrs. Julia Sullivan has returned to her home in Memphis. She was here to attend the Beatty-Andler wedding.

Miss Norma Keiran gave a lotto party last Sunday afternoon in honor of her cousins, Robbie and Keiran Caster.

Mrs. Matt Hickey, of New Albany, will return next week from Lexington, where she is the guest of Miss Belle Angle.

Mrs. Edward J. McDermott left for Lexington Wednesday morning, where she will remain two weeks visiting friends.

Miss Katherine Caldwell has returned from New York City, where she was the guest of her sister, Miss Margaret Caldwell.

Mrs. James Montgomery, who was here to attend the Slack-Monarch wedding, has returned to her home in Elizabeth town.

Miss Mollie Scannell left last Monday evening for Pulaski, Tenn., where she will be the guest of her uncle, Mr. Owen Callahan.

Friends of Miss Nannie Parham will be sorry to hear that she has removed to Elizabethtown, Ohio, where she will reside permanently.

Miss Lily Halligan will leave next Thursday for a month's visit to Mount City, Ill., where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Piland.

Rev. Father Patrick Hannigan, nephew of Right Rev. Monsignor Gambon, who has returned to Philadelphia, made many friends during his short visit in Louisville.

Mr. Joseph Hubbs, Sr., who for years conducted an extensive carpet and wall-paper trade in this city, but now retired from business, has returned from a week's sojourn at West Baden Springs.

Misses Lizzie Murphy and Annie Hershey are among those who successfully passed the late civil service examination held here for clerks in the post-office department, their percentage being very high.

John Winn's lady friends say that he was certainly ill advised by his men friends when he consented to part with his mustache, but the men say that he now resembles the great orator William Jennings Bryan.

There is great happiness at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Martin, 1225 Churchill street, over the arrival Sunday of a lovely little girl, and the congratulations have been many. Mother and daughter are doing well.

Patrick Sweeney, of Six-mile Switch, Ind., was here visiting friends Tuesday. He was in business in this city for many years, and contemplates returning to Louisville again, the life of a Hoosier farmer being too slow for him.

Mrs. T. J. Monarch, Mrs. Thomas Manning, Misses Susie and Georgia Slack and Robert Slack came from Owensboro to attend the Slack-Monarch wedding. While here they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Slack, Second street.

Mr. J. E. Flanagan, of Chicago, was here this week as the guest of his cousin, Mr. John R. Gleason. Mr. Flanagan was a resident of New Albany until a few years ago, when he moved to Chicago, where he is now doing a prosperous business, being half owner of the largest stained glass factory in America.

The marriage of Miss Mayne Arlington and Martin Roberts will be solemnized at the Cathedral rectory Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Miss Arlington is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Arlington, and is very popular among her wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Roberts is engaged in the brokerage business on Main street. The young couple will go to housekeeping at 1328 West Walnut street.

The friends of Mr. Lawrence Peace will entertain him Monday evening in the form of a surprise euchre and home social, to be given in commemoration of his twenty-first birthday. The little affair promises to be one of the most enjoyable of the season, and will reflect creditably on the managers—Misses Kate Dalton, Marietta Marchand, Rose and Josie Burgoyne, Abbie Peake, Edna and Julia Lawrence, Messrs. Patrick King, Walter Glynn and John Burgoyne. There will be a number of out-of-town friends in attendance.

The members of the Emerald Club, of 712 East Washington street, gave their first social and dance and supper at Diehl's Hall. Among those present were Misses Katie Martin, Julia Dooley, Katie Broderick, Nellie Whalen, Mamie Brown, Mamie Pierce. It was such a grand success that they voted to give another dance on March 12. The members are: Joseph Conley, President and Treasurer; Oscar Earley, Vice President; Harry Furlong, Secretary; John Dolan, James Martin, Thomas McQuaid, William Broderick, Joseph Harris, Clarence Lemline and George Waters.

CHAFF.

Amelia Kussner, the American artist, who has been shut up in Kimberley ever since the commencement of hostilities, has escaped thence and left Paris January 27 for our country. Great power and unlimited wealth have had their effect on this little woman in that she thinks Cecil Rhodes a king among men. If Paul Kruger gets him the stride of this colossal Rhodes will be abridged, and like the bronze wonder of ancient times his greatness will be naught but a memory, his wealth only a myth. Miss Kussner states that the treatment she received from the Boers was most courteous. At one time they feared she was a spy, but on being assured that she was an American they allowed her to pass. She also adds that they have a wonderful respect for women. The British, false in everything, describe the Boers as being little else than savage brutes. They constantly warned newspaper men not to get among the Dutch or they should receive the most cruel treatment from these wild, half-civilized people. To the amazement of these same knights of the pen they were found to be kindly, courteous and honest in all their dealings with one another and with strangers. Misrepresentation is always characteristic of the man with the weak case. Having nothing to fall back on, he must resort to falsification to bolster him up. The Britons, with their usual conceit, think that America will take a view of the Dutch situation through British glasses, but in this they are mistaken. Americans are able to do their own seeing as well as their own thinking, and it is to be hoped that these brave fighters for liberty and human rights will be aided by American sympathy. What benefit will it be to them to wish them success if we take no material steps to help them—if we see them struggling and do not lend a hand? If the British women are sewing, mending and knitting week-day and Sabbath alike for their men who are being slaughtered in an unholy cause that they may have good clothing and plenty of it, why can not the women of this country form bands to provide suitable and necessary raiment for those who are fighting for a sacred purpose? Humanity is one, though nations have their differences, and the sick and wounded Boers need hospital ships as well as the English. The miserable scoundrels in New York who fitted out hospital ships for a people that has more wealth than they have, and who were sneered at by Londoners for having done so, would have exhibited common sense and consistency had their efforts been for the good of the Boers, who need such material assistance. But for these unpatriotic Americans opposite the word brains must be written "minus," opposite charity "truculency."

Many letters are coming weekly from Americans in Cuba, in all of which they tell of the vast improvements being made there in every department. The sanitary conditions are so altered that they are in hopes of the entire elimination of yellow fever from that city. One mast of the wrecked Maine is still to be seen reaching high above the water. Cleaning and ventilation are begun at Morro Castle, or there could be no penetrating its many and dark corridors and dungeons. The boneyard wherein lie the skeletons of those who either did not or would not pay for their burial while yet living and able to attend to business is in many parts being covered with dirt, that its horrors may not so impress new-comers to the island. Bands of street cleaners may be seen as here, scraping and sweeping, and when the new sewer is completed, which will carry the city's refuse several miles away into the sea, Havana will be rid of the greatest menace to its health and prosperity—the pouring of the city's filth into the harbor. Much praise is being given by correspondents, even by those who are opposed to the friars, to the Catholic nuns of Cuba. Their generosity and complete unselfishness and true piety are a surprise to all. The Catholic Sister knows no distinction of race, color or creed, and when Government rations were sent to them last year to distribute among the sick and wounded tears of gratitude and surprise rolled down the cheeks of many of them, because in some cases they had not expected assistance. This was a source of genuine edification to many military and Government officials who, having a dislike for the friars, were inclined to let the Sisters have the benefit of the same prejudice. Before the torrid summer sets in the climate is delightful and to those who have once lived on the island there is always a fascination to return.

In many of the leading cities of the world ambidexterity is being taught in the schools, and why should it not? Children leave the schools with one shoulder higher than the other, eyes differently focused and one hand practically useless, although physiologists have been telling us for years that the right side of the brain is connected with the left side of the body. In New York and Philadelphia drawing and clay modeling are taught and both hands are employed equally. Circular designs on the blackboard are used and ambidexterity is employed with fine results. Every year brings its changes into our schools, but this one will open up new fields of thought and exercise that will result beneficially to coming generations.

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